



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

the world's religions and particularly with the one they are going to supplant. They will probably find that elimination of some savagery is all that is required, leaving enough good to form a workable religion that will be understood by their barbarous pupils:

If the missionary ignores their faith, thrusting his own, with its mysteries which puzzle even theologians, upon them, they will be but as whited sepulchres or, at best, parrots.

**Old Maps and Map Makers of Scotland.** By **John E. Shearer.** viii and 86 pp., Illustrations, Maps and Index. R. S. Shearer & Son, Stirling, 1905. (Price, 10s.)

This handsome volume describes a large number of maps of Scotland from the time of Strabo, about 20 B.C. to 1832. Strabo was the first to map that region; but he showed it as an island—a mistake that was committed by many later map-makers. Ptolemy's map of 150 A.D. did not show Scotland as a separate island, but this mistake was very common on maps of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The author produces, chiefly on a small scale, twelve of the early maps, the most important of which are those of Ortelius in 1570 and Robert Gordon in 1653. The map published by Ortelius was the first printed map of Scotland.

**Chronicles of London. Edited with Introduction and Notes by Charles L. Kingsford.** xlviii and 368 pp., Appendix and Index. Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1905. (Price, 10s. 6d.)

The introduction contains an account of the various Chronicles of London which were compiled by aldermen or other citizens from about the twelfth century and gradually lengthened and became more important in the following centuries. Together they cover a period of 320 years—from 1189 to 1509. This book contains the most detailed account of the Chronicles yet printed and the text of three of them. The critical and explanatory text is very full, and the Chronicles are now presented to historical students in convenient and edifying form. The Notes deal chiefly with matters illustrating the history of London or the text of the Chronicles, and the Glossary explains archaic or obsolete words and those that are used in an uncommon way. These three Chronicles are typical specimens of the English language in a transition state, and illustrate its progressive development from archaic passages in the Cleopatra Chronicle to the most modern part of Vitellius, written in the opening years of the sixteenth century. A photographic reproduction of Ryther's map of 1604, one of the oldest plans of the city, forms the frontispiece.

**La France. Par P. Vidal de la Blache et P. Camena d'Almeida.** (Eighth Edition.) xxx and 543 pp., 23 Maps and Index. Armand Colin, Paris, 1905. (Price, 3.25 fr.)

A school book that was in its sixth edition in 1904 and reached its eighth in the following year evidently fills a need. The book differs much from our geographical text-books, and is more like our geographical readers, excepting that there is no special effort to "write down" to the level of the grammar grades. The forms of the land, hydrography, climate, industries, settlements, etc., in each geographical division are fused, as it were, into a well-compacted narrative with a kind of rounding off of the abrupt transitions which make so many text books very dull. At the end of each chapter is a "revision" or summary of its

main features. The colonies are also described, and a chapter is given to the military organization, the defence of the frontiers, and the routes leading to them.

**Round the World Geographical Readers. Europe. By W. Vere Mingard.** 295 pp., Illustrations and Maps. T. C. & E. C. Jack, London, [undated]. (Price, 1s. 6d.)

Emphasizes the chief geographical features of each country, and then simply describes the industries and most important towns. The plan of the book and its literary execution are to be commended for young readers. But the two introductory paragraphs are really unfortunate. The author says that while America contains loftier mountains, longer rivers, and larger lakes, yet it cannot compare with Europe in importance. Then he sets forth the reason why:

The influence of mountains, rivers, coast-line, climate, character of the soil and many other natural conditions cannot be set aside; but far before these are the habits, skill and enterprise of the people who inhabit the country. Of what avail are fine bays, fertile soil, precious minerals and other advantages to men who do not know how to use them?

Europeans usually credit us with knowing how to use the natural advantages we possess.

**Between Capetown and Loanda. A Record of Two Journeys in South West Africa. By Alan G. S. Gibson.** xvi and 203 pp., 20 Illustrations, Appendix and Map. Wells, Gardner, Darton & Co., Ltd., London, 1905. (Price, 3s. 6d.)

The book has some geographical value for the glimpses it gives of development and conditions of settlement in southwest Africa, from the sandy plains of Cape Colony to Humpata, the chief Boer settlement in southern Angola, and at the three important ports of that Portuguese colony. Bishop Gibson's chief purposes were to visit the scattered families belonging to the English Church and to look for missionary opportunities among the native races; and most of his book is given to these topics. The first journey was made in 1901 and the second in the following year. He says that the Cape Mounted Police are now using camels for patrolling in the sand country of Cape Colony. He was much interested in comparing the language of the Ovaherero (who after his visit waged a long and desperate war with the Germans in German South West Africa) with those spoken by the Kafir tribes in the east of Cape Colony. He found that some words in their various languages are almost the same, and he suggests that any one who really masters any Bantu language may, without great difficulty, acquire any other of the same family. Windhoek, the capital of German South West Africa, owes its origin to the springs that fertilize the surrounding country, and he found it attractive with its hills, trees, pretty gardens, and good buildings. Humpata is the centre of the Boer life in southern Angola, and is the outcome of the famous trek of Transvaal Boers in 1875-1880. About 1,000 Boers are now living on this Huilla plateau, some 6,000 feet above the sea, where they raise fine field crops and fruit and have abundant pasturage. The two great drawbacks are the lack of a market and the diseases which affect cattle and horses.

**By-Paths in the Balkans. By W. V. Herbert.** xiii and 269 pp., Glossary and Index. Chapman & Hall, Ltd., London, 1906. (Price, 10s. 6d.)

A collection of impressions and incidents during the author's sixteen months' journey in Balkan countries in 1903-5. His travels were chiefly in Bulgaria, Rumania, and Servia, though he spent some time in adjacent lands. He was